FIRST EDITION | equality, is the true basis for all British relations with Pekin.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES. More Comments by the English Press on the Recent Treaty.

From the London Spectator, August 15. It is not difficult, now that Mr. Burlingame's treaty has been published, to perceive the line of policy upon which the Court of Pekin is entering, and which, it the European powers, and more especially Great Britain, are not firm, will lead at no distant period to a fourth or fifth Chanses war. The Empress Mother, the Premier Wan Sung—a really able politician of the high tory sort—and Pring Kung, the three persons among whom the sovereignty is at piepersons among whom the sovereignty is at pre-sent in commission, who direct all Chiuese policy and regulate all Chinese administration with a power as complete as that of the Czar, are evidently penetrated with the traditional ideas of the Chinese official world. In opposition to the people, who like the trade and the wealth and the movement the foreigners bring, they desire, first of all, to expel them, and, if that may not be, to keep them on the seaboard. They feel instructively, and no doubt justly, that foreigners are a disturbing element in the empire, weakening the respect for tradition, impairing the despotism of he officials, bringing in ideas and ways and forces dangerous to divinely arranged order. They regard them, in fact, very much as Rome regards free thinkers, not so much as noxious individuals, as instinctive, incurable foes of the system she desires to maintain. Aided by some European advice, consequently, they have drawn up a treaty which reads very plausible; have induced Mr. Seward to sign it, without thinking too much of California, where one of its clauseswill create some little sensation; and have now submitted it to the different courts of Europe. By the first clause the Chinese Government undoes the whole work of thirty years, abolishes what are known in Turkey as the Capitulations, and in China as the Consular Jurisdictions, and places all foreigners once again under the mandarins. Whatever may be the case in Turkey, it is quite certain that China is not yet fit for this change; that from the day it is effected the Foreign Offices of Europe will be inundated with just complaints of local tyranny, which will ultimately produce either a total cessation of trade—thereby exposing Iudia to bankruptcy, and the British Exchequer to the loss of the tea revenue—or demands on Pekin which must be supported by force. The mandarin class hate Europeans too heartily to be trusted with power over them, and it is better for China itself that this hatred should be neutralized by treaty arrangements than that every private quarrel should involve danger of war. consular courts are not strong enough they can be strengthened, or exceptional powers placed in the hands of the embassies; but to abolish the jurisdiction at once is to enable the mandarins to edge the Europeans slowly out of China. It may be said that the Americans are willing to

her colonies was in 1866:— Imports . £22,723,128 Exports . £14,769,295 Total £37,492,423

—while her trade with the United States was:—
Imports £91,780 Exports £2,600,111

allow this, but the Americans are, of all foreign-

ers, least dreaded by the Chinese. First, because

they have never fought Pekin; and secondly,

because their intercourse with the empire has been very slight. To say nothing of other coun-

tries, the trade of China with Great Britain and

In fact, the Union buys some tea in the ports, and there the connection between the two countries begins and ends. Any treaty not in itself discreditable is, therefore, indifferent to Americans, or, if they can gain an apparent advantage over Europe, pleasing, while the main object of Europe, for which she has fought so often, is free ingress into the interior and secure residence when there established.

Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are harmless, though needless, every provision they contain having been secured by different treaties, and, we are bound to add, violated in spirit both by Eng-land and the United States—by England in permuting Australia to levy a tax on Chinese immigrants, and by the Union in allowing the outrages on Chinese in California against which the republican journals are now so warmly protesting. The spirit of the treaty is con-tained in the first and tenth clauses, the latter of which pledges every foreign vernment to refrain from pressing railroads. telegraphs, or other material improvements upon the government of Pekin. That government is to introduce them at its own discretion-that is, whenever the sovereign junta at Pekin thinks the free introduction of Europeans into China conducive to their authority, a period never likely to arrive. The clause is a new diplomatic barrier against internal improvement, set up without the smallest necessity, the European Governments having neither the inclustion nor the power to force Western civilization on the Chinese Court. Not a mile rallway could be built in China without its hearty co-operation, for not a mile of route could be obtained without its distinct permission. Any Chikaman who sold his field for such a purpose without Mandarin permission would be summarily executed. Even Russia could not overcome the resistance the Chinese Government could offer to any such undertaking, and the only object of erecting this diplo-matic barrier is to prevent the social and moral pressure towards improvement which arises the presence of the missions Pekin, from the employment of opeans both in the revenue and the missions Europeans War departments, and from the growing popularity of Europeans among the people. Nothing annoys the court more than the hearty accord among the embassies, which makes every serious suggestion an "identical note" from all Europe; and it is to break up this accord that the Premier has struck up this sudden friendship with

Vashington. Nothing, again, is so offensive to

the mandarins as the moral hold which the for-

eigners acquire over their own subjects, a hold

displayed in the rush of wealthy Chinamen to Shanghae, where it is difficult to "squeeze"

them, and in the friendliness strongly displayed

a quarter of a century on the pretense that the

people were unchangeably hostile. We shelled

the town, opened it, and from that day to this

by the people of Canton, a city closed to

have found the population as obliging, as accessible, and as eager to do profitable business as those of any Continental city, The truth of the whole matter is that we must cither retire from China altogether, to the lasting injury of the Chinese themselves, or insist quietly but persistently on receiving in China the treatment we should receive in any other organized State-permission, that is, to go and come, to trade and build, with a full certainty that in the event of any dispute the officials judicial and other, will meet out some endurable measure of justice. The day that is secured the Capitulations ought to be abolished; but the day is still far off and will never be secured if Americans assist Chinese Eldons to return to the exploded policy of isolation. It is to facilitate such a return that this treaty has been drawn up, and we trust Lord Stanley, who 's not often taken in by pseudo philanthropy, understand the situation sufficiently ake the most expedient reply, namely, no alteration whatever can be made in treaties pure based at so much cost and with so much treas, we without careful consultation with our representatives in China and with the remaining treaty 1 owers. If while commencing this cousultation he strengthens the hands of his agents in China, instructs Mr. Wade to press for ingress into the in, terior, but orders him to enforce good behaviour a mong British subjects, behaviour as good as they would show in Calcutta or Bombay, the clain is o justice on both sides will be fully satisfied. The Coinese are bound to grant

permission t, ' trade in the interior; we are

to their hurt; that, and not an unreal diplomatic

the permission is not exercised

British Diplomacy in China,

From the Friend of China (Shanghae), July 2. Reverting to our review of the "Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Handbook, for January, 1867, we must commence by remarking with regret that since the publication of the list of officials in our issue death has been busy with its members, Sir Eric Farquhar, at Pekin, and Mr. E. S. Lanca, of Macao, having paid the debt of nature,

To return to the "Foreign Office List," as connected with the China branch of the service, the next point we have to note is the list of ambassadors.

ambassadors, envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary, etc., from Great Britain to foreign States from 1814 to 1867, the portion relating to China running thus:-

1816.—Lord Amherst, ambassador; special mission. January 20.
Henry Ellis, minister plenipotentiary ad interim. January 24. Sir George Staunton, commissioner.
1834.—William John, Lord Napier, commis-

I Hostilities commenced November, 1839. Treaty of peace signed at Nankin, August 29, 1832.] 1841.—Sir Henry Pottinger, chief superintend-

1841.—Sir Henry Pottinger, chief superintendent of trade in China. August 16.

1844.—Sir J. F. Davis, plenipotentiary and superintendent. February 9.

1848.—Sir S. G. Bonham, plenipotentiary and chief superintendent. April 27.

1858.—Sir John Bowring, plenipotentiary and chief superintendent. December 24.

1857.—James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; special mission. April 17.

cardine; special mission. April 17.
[Hostilities commenced May, 1857. Treaty of peace signed at Tientsin, June 26, 1858.] 1859.—Hon. F. W. A. Bruce (now Sir Frederick), envoy extraordinary and minister pleni-

potentiary. January 14. [Hostilities recommenced on the Pelho, June 25, 1859.] 1860.—James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; special mission. March 20. [The ratifications of the treaty of peace of June 27, 1858, were exchanged at Pekin, October 24,

1866.]
1865.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade. April 7.

ARKANSAS.

Further Details of the Insurrection in Conway County.

A correspondent writing to the St. Louis Democrat, September 1, recounts the following particulars of the Conway county insurrection

n Arkansas:— Since the attempted assassination of Senators Wheeler and Barker, it has been generally be-lieved among the Republicans that the leaders of the Democratic party have fully determined upon a course of violence to overcome the reorganized State Governments; and occurrences which have happened during the past few days, leave no room to doubt the correctness of this conclusion. Blair's letter, coupled with the treasonable and insurrectionary teachings of the Gazette of this city, have so far overcome the counsels of the more prudent, and excited the hates and prejudices of the masses as to arouse to activity the dormant spirit of treason and rebellion. Several hundreds of armed men are now con-

gregated in Conway county, to prevent the peaceful execution of the laws. On Saturday last a trial was going on between negroes at the Justice's Court; forty or fifty men armed with pistols assembled, and finally broke up the Court. That evening they held a meeting and resolved to disarm the negroes,

and Dr. Adams, a man notoriously known as a Robel bushwhacker during the war, and Anderson Gordon, late Rebel Colonel, took the arms from a few about town. This information was conveyed to the negroes by a colored man, whom the Rebels supposed they had in their

Monday night fifty-seven Rebels started out to put their resolutions of disarming the negroes into execution. The negroes being advised of their intentions, collected together about twenty in 1 umber, waited in ambush, fired upon them and killed one horse and wounded one manwould supposed to be mortal. The Rebels returned the fire, and drove the negroes off. After this firing was heard at intervals from the vicinity until ten o'clock Tuesday—from two to filteen guas being heard in a place—and in one or two instances the screams of women were heard while the firing was taking place. bring and screams were heard from the other

side of the river. Tuesday some three or four hundred men came into Lewisburg armed; took possession of the terry, sent a body of men over the river and drove the Union men and negroes to the woods, several of whom, both white and black, have

arrived in town. This morning we are informed that the insurrection has broken out in Lafayette and Colum-bia counties, and that companies are arming in Saline. The circuit judge has been driven off and the countles first named, one man whipped and several negroes killed. Also that Dr. A. M. Johnson, Representative from Mississippi county, had been assassinated. This outbreak has evidently taken place earlier than the more sagacious of the Rebels intended, but that they approve it is beyond question.

Governor Clayton is rapidly organizing the militia, and feels confident that he will be able to control the storm. He has regarded the insurrection of sufficient importance to issue a proclamation, which appears in this morning's

Congress is getting many back-handed compliments from Republicans for not voting arms, while it has the gratitude of Rebels.

LYNCH LAW.

A Man Hung by "Regulators."

The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, of the 1st inst. On Saturday night, 29th inst., about 12 o'clock, on Saturday hight, 29th inst., about 12 o'clock, a farty, numbering twenty-five, styling themselves 'Regulators,' went to the house of a man named John A. Montfort, living in Woodford county, near the Jessamine line, and near Cogar's Landing, took him from his bed, and, arrying him to a point about one hundred yards above the ferry, hung him. nformed that they came from some point beyond Harrodsburg, having passed through that place at 8 P. M. They passed through Shaker town at 10 o'c ock, and ordered supper to be prepared and ready for them by 1 o'clock. After hanging for them by 1 o'clock. After hanging Montfort they returned as they had come, eating the supper prepared for them, and were last seen going in the direction of Harrodsburg. Montfort was a Confederate soldier during the war, was about thirty years old, and had a wife and one child. He bore, we learn, the reputa-tion of a bad man. The immediate provocation of hanging is said to have been as follows:-Some weeks since a body of men in disguise went to Keene, in Jessamine county, and killed a negro, besides robbing several others, report ing that they were "Regulators." Upon hearng this the organization in Mercer claiming that title determined to punish the perpetrators who had used their name, professing themselves, to deal only with violators of the law and not to disturb peaceable parties. An investigating committee was sent to Keene by night, and men who had seen and recognized the persons who assaulted the negroes were made to disclose their names. Monifort is said to have been one of them, and hence the hanging. We give these facts as communicated to us by a gentleman from Lexington yesterday. This is one of the boldest acts of the "Regulators" committed since General Wolford's campalgn against them last fall. Montfort may have deserved extreme punishment, but the enforcement of law and order should not be entrusted to "Regula ors," and we hope that such measures will be taken as will make this the last act we shall have to

VERMONT.

The Latest Returns. EMONTPELIER, Sept. 3.—Returns of the Gover-nor's vote have been received from 208 towns,

with the following result:-Page (Republican) Edwards (Democrat)

Page's majority . 25.973 Thirty-three towns remain to be heard from. Reports from 194 towns show the elections to the Legislature, as follows:-Republicans

The Result Achieved by Hard Work, The Burlington Free Press says:-"The Green Mountain State sends greeting to the other states of the Union, with her compliments, and twenty-nine thousand Republican majority. The returns received as we write show a rate of increase which, if sustained throughout the State, will give a total vote of 49,000, and a Republican majority of from 28,500 to 29,000. This is the largest majority, by some 7,000 votes ever given in this State. In 1864, when the State gave Abraham Lincoln a majority of 29,000, the majority at the State election was but 22,000; and as the full vote of the State has not been polled this time by some 4000 votes, all kepublicans (for the Democrats have got out their last man at this election), Vermont may safely be set down as good for thirty-three thousand majority for Grant and Colfax. The Republicans of other States have told us that they are waiting anxiously for the first gun from Vermont. We trust they like its ring. The glorious result of our State election yesterday was not achieved without hard work. Work not in converting voters, but in bringing the Bepubli-cans to realize the importance of the election and inducing them to rally to the polls. The Republican State Committee organized the first canvass of the State that has been made in many years, caused meetings to be held, where they could be to best effect, put into every Republican voter's band before election a circular, reminding him of his duty, and in all proper ways did their hest to secure the full vote, which would be all the victory they or anybody could ask for. They were heartily seconded by the efforts of many true and carnest and influential Republi-cans throughout the State, and best of all, and above all, by the genuine appreciation of the emergency on the part of our intelligent and patriotic Republican masses. The Democrats elso worked hard, and have unquestionably made an increase on their previous vote; but the Republican increase is far greater. We suppose everybody would have been content with 25,000 majority for the State, this time: but it will be 3000 or 4000 more than that, and that

is enough for one day." "Democratic Crumbs of Comfort."

A special to the World from Rutland says:-The following figures of this year's guberna-torial vote in Vermont I have obtained in every instance from the office of the clerk of each town, whose duty it is to be present at the counting of the votes, and make a record of the same. The official canvass by the Legislature will not vary the figures five votes, and their correctness may be relied upon. But thirty-three small and isolated towns remain to be heard from, which will probably not vary their vote much from that of last year. After detailing the vote in a number of towns,

the despatch gives the following summary:-Total this year:-Republican majority.. . . . Last year the same towns gave—

The Republican majority, in a total vote of 52,865, is increased but 2560. The Republican vote has increased 5100. vote has increased 5197, while the Democratic vote has increased 3637. If the Republican gain had amounted to 10,000 votes, it would not have equalled the ratio of the Democratic gain. As

"LA LANTERNE."

it is, there is a heavy Republican loss.

The Twelfth Number of Mr. Rochefort's Paper. The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent writes

from Paris, August 21, as follows:-The Lanierne, No. 12, was printed in Belgium, and not suffered to pass the frontier of this strongly-governed France. Its author and editor, Henri Rochefort, has returned to Paris from the capital of that free country, and announces that No. 13 shall be printed here, and, police providence permitting, be distributed to subscribers to-morrow. During his week of absence at Brussels he was condemned, on the charges noted in my last letter, to one year of imprisonment and 10,000 trancs fine. From this decision of the lower tribunal he appeals to a higher, as does also the prosecuting State's attorney-the official appealing a minima, as the technical phrase goes, that is, crying aloud that the lower court put the penalties too low. To what heights the letter of the law lets them arrive my last letter tells.

It would take more space than belongs to your Paris correspondence to give a full weekly record of the press, and its trials, before and under the tribunals here. The moral of them all is briefly and pungently summed up in the display heading that constantly precedes the abbreviated report of them in La Liberte, La Peute, Irresistible, say, in free translation, The Down-hitl Road.

The display heading concenters the significance of long speeches and octavo volumes of prophecy and historic record. All French Governments will try their strength with the press, and all go down in the trial. They all prelude their fall by variations of prosecutions of the press. There is a fatality about it. Charles X had the journalists prosecuted, and of course, condemned, and could not conceive that their condemnation was their triumph. Louis Philippe had, and failed to conceive likewise. And now this Experimenter is going over the same ground, No. 12 of Lanterne, printed in Bel-gium, is stopped at the frontier. Now mark, primo, il you are ready to pay a sou or two extra per number, I can furnish you a thousand copies of that political Lanterne here in Paris, day after to-morrow. A bribe of a hundred francs will secure a frontier custom-house officer's complicity in the importation. No. 13 of the Lanterne Rochefort is printing on his own account, as a clause in the last of the numerous laws against the press permits him, at his risks and perils, to do. Henri Rochefort is not a man to be stopped by risks and pertis. Let respectable folks, who never risked anything for a principle, try to accept, since they cannot comprehend, that fact and trait in Rochefort's acts and nature. There is a certain appreciation of his somewhat rare self-respecting independence, of which stranger visitor to Paris is struck with the street indications. Doing the Boulevards yesterday with an American who, by grand exception, is both an American and sympathizer with Frenchmen who sympathized with us in our struggle for human rights from 1861 to 1866, I was amused to note his quick discovery of these street signs. There was in the furnisher's shop windows, handker-chiefs with a lantern stamped in colors in the corner; there were breastpins and brooches, imitating in enamel and metal the diminished fac simile of the cover of La Lan terne; there were packages of sweet biscuits inclosed in pasteboard boxes, imitating the form of a lantern, and reproducing the colors La Lanterne; there was, besides, this and that other sign that caught his watchful eye, and there would have been yet another at the cigar shops -but the high and sublime central police authority of that strong Government has just for-

bidden a revolutionary fabricant of cigarrette

paper to promote its sale by the anarchical

device of a lantern on the envelope.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Debut of Prince Arthur as a Public Speaker.

The speech made by Prince Arthur, in accepting the address of Mr. Bolckow, at the opening of Middlesborough Albert Park, was this:—"I am very grateful to my dear mother, the Queen, for having allowed me to represent her in the ceremony which we are now assembled to per form. To dedicate to the public use the park which your munificence has provided would of itself have been to me a most interesting duty; but on the present occasion it has for me a far deeper and peculiar meaning. This park, which I am sure will contribute largely to the plea-sure and happiness of the people of Middlesborough, is to be forever associated with the name of my beloved father; and this thoughtful mark of respect to his memory, on an occasion when an act for the public benefit is concerned, has truly pleased and touched my dear mother. No one could take a deeper interest than did my beloved father in whatsoever ministered to the health and enjoyment of the people; and I feel quite sure. Mr. Bolckow, that the noble gift which you have made to the town would have been regarded by him, as I am commanded to say it is by the Queen, my dear mother, with the warmest sympathy and approbation. Most streetly do I join with you in praying that has sincerely do I join with you in praying that this park may fulfil the object for which it is destined. and with my best wishes may I add that you yourself may live long to witness the pleasure you have been the means of bestowing upon the people of Middlesborough."

At the banquet in the New Exchange, replying to the toast of his health, the Prince said:—"I thank you most sincerely for the very gratifying manner in which you have received me this evening, and for the kind and flattering terms in which the Mayor has spoken of me. can assure you the interesting ceremony of this morning has given me the utmost satisfaction, and I sm very glad to have been permitted to represent my dear mother upon an occasion like represent my dear mother upon an occasion like this. Whatever in any way promotes the welfare of the people was always an object of the deepest interest to my dear father; and I feel proud the opportunity has occurred to commence my attempt to follow in his footsteps. I am glad my stay here has enabled me to visit the great iron works for which this place is famous. They iron works for which this place is famous. They are the first of the kind I have seen, and they are to me of further interest, as they have been the means of raising Midalesborough in a few years from a small village to a populous town. The cordial welcome I received will not be easily forgotten, and I can assure you it will give the most sincere pleasure to the Queen."

Threatening Aspect of Affairs in the East,

The Vienne Presse of August 19 says:-"In view of the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acting in concert with the Cis Leithan Minister for the defense of the country, has laid certain restrictions upon the transit of arms and ammunition to Servia, Roumania, and Bosnia, and has ordered that in case of any despatch of considerable quantities of arms and ammunition to these countries, a permit of exportation is only to be granted after consent given by the respective Governments."

The New Free Press contains the following paragraph:—"Our letters from Moldavia confirm he rumor that a new expedition for crossing the Danube into Bulgaria, and for promoting another outbreak of disturbances in that province, is being organized under the eyes of the Rou manian Government."

OBITUARY.

The telegraph this morning brings information that ex-Governor Thomas H. Sey-

monr, of Connecticut, died last night after painful illness from typhoid fever. Deceased was born in the year 1808, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and was consequently at the time of his death in his sixty-first year. early education was carefully attended to, and when he arrived at proper years he was sent to the Military Academy, at Middletown, where he pursued his studies with much energy and displayed considerable ability. After leaving the academy he remained at home for a short time and then commenced the practice of law. for which profession he exhibited early predilection. As a lawyer was quite successful and realized a he some income from the practice of the profession which he selected to follow. Desiring, however, to satisfy an inclination for journal istic fame he attached himself to one of the leading papers of his State, and his literary abilities, together with his close observation of passing events, enabled him, in a comparatively short time, to fill the editorial chair-a position which he occupied with much honor and profit to himself and those interested in the publication of the paper. About the same time he filled the position of Judge of Probate. The acquaintances which he formed among men of classes and the popularity which he won for himself by his gental and warm disposition associated with a longing for political fame induced him to become a candidate for gressional honors. He accordingly entered the political arena. The contest was a pretty warm one. His friends worked hard for him succeeded in securing the prize he sought. This was in 1843. He continued in office during whole term, and was always noted for his in-dustry whole in the House in the discharge of any duty that fell to his share. Military fame was now the magnet that attracted Mr. Seymour's ambitious yearnings, and

like many of the young men of that period he resolved upon following the fortunes of General Scott through the adventurous fields of the Mexican war. In March, 1846, the year after which his Congressional career was brought to a close, we find him in the Mexican campaign as a Major of the 9th Infantry. In August of the following year he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 12th Infantry. On the death of Colonel Ransom he was promoted to the command of the regiment. At the battle of Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, 1817, he highly distinguished himself and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct. was also with General Scott at the City of Mexico. In the following year he returned

home and was mustered out. Mr. Seymour again entered into political life and in 1850 he became a candidate for the first position of the people of his State on the Demo-cratic ticket. Opposed to him were two other candidates, L. S. Foster, who was the champton of the Whigs, and John Boyd, the standardbearer of the Freesoilers. The canvass was well contested on all sides. The resources of all parties were brought into requisition to secure he success of their favorite nominees, but victory perched upon the banner of Seymour, and he was elected to the Gubernatorial chair. This office he held for three successive terms. He was a Presidential elector in 1852. After President Pierce was elected Chief Magistrate he appointed Mr. Seymour as Minister to Russia. On his return from Europe he engaged in the collities of his State and worked very laboriously for the success of the Democratic party. He became a candidate for Governor in 1865, but

was defeated for the office. The deceased was a man of marked ability. considerable force of character, and an arden and hard-working Democrat. During the war his speeches attracted no small degree of atten-tion for their Democratic boldness and the manner in which he arrayed himself on the side of the opposition to the war. He was much respected for his generous and social qualities, and had a large circle of friends and acquaint-ances throughout the country. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

-Victor Hugo's new novel is entitled "93," and the publisher has paid 100,000 francs

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in the West-Indian Outrages on the Plains-Episcopal Convocation in St. Louis.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

More Indian Murders—The Arrapahoes Attack a Mexican Train.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4 .- A scout came into Hays city last evening from Fort Dodge, and reports that the Mexican train was attacked on the 28th ult. at Pawnee Fork on the old Sacta Fe route, thirty-seven miles southwest from Fort Dodge, by a large party of Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, who killed sixteen Mexicans, scalping them and burning their bodies with the wagons.

Another train a few miles beyond had successfully resisted the efforts of the Indians to capture them. Still another train loaded with 75,000 pounds of wool for Messrs. Otero & Sellers, commission merchants of that place, were attacked at Ciniasm crossing, twenty-five miles from Fort Dodge, on the same road. The men fought until their ammunition gave out, and then abandoned the train, saving what stock they could.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Political Reaction - Heavy Rain-

Special Despotch to the Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Sept. 4. - A heavy rain prevailed nearly all last night. Jones' Falls is swollen somewhat, but there is no damage. Republicans here are bustly engaged in forming Grant Clubs; and thoroughly organizing with the determination of making a vigorous fight. Large numbers of conservatives and some Democrats are coming out openly for Grant and Colfax. The Democrats are exceedingly dispirited since they heard the thunder from Ver-

A grand salute for the Green Mountain State is to be fired soon by the Republicans here.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

London, Sept. 4-A. M.-Consols, 94a941 for both money and account. American securities firm. Five twenties, 724; Erie, 314; Illinois Cen-

LIVERPOOL, Sept 4-A. M .- Cotton quiet. the week 69,000 bales, of which 18,000 were for export, and 5000 for speculation. Stock in port

512,000 bales, of which 175,000 bales are Ame-

rican. Other articles unchanged. PARIS, Sept. 4 .- The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,400,000f.

From Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 4,-The Saratoga Curiosity Fair will open on the grounds near this village on Tuesday next, and continue for four days. Horatio Seymour will deliver the address on Thursday.

An Episcopal Bishop of Missouri Elected

Sr. Louis, Sept. 4 .- The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese met here yesterday, and elected the Rev. Charles F. Robertson, of Malone, New York, Bishop for the Diocese of Missouri.

DISASTER.

Two Persons Crushed to Death. The Cincinnati Inquirer of Tuesday last

relates the following:-Some two or three weeks ago the City Counby resolution, directed the Commissioner of the Eastern District to at once tear down the Boal Street Terrace. This terrace, as it was called, was located on the Northeast corner of Sycamore and Boai streets, and it had long been a dangerous structure. The Commissioner promptly complied with the order of the City ouncil, and employed L. C. Hopkins, Esq., to superintend the job.

The work progressed rapidly until Saturday sternoon. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, while a afternoon. party of workmen and one or two spectators were standing under the terrace, one of the arches on the north side (Boal street) gave way. and fell with a terrible crash. All of those who were standing under the arch escaped, except Matthew Riley, one of the workmen, and Robert Allen, a boy aged about fifteen years, who re-sided with his parents on Hughes street. It was at first supposed that only one person

had been buried under the pile of stone, brick, and mortar, and those persons in the vicinity having, after hard work, found the body of Riley, gave up the search. When taken out of the ruins it was found that his neck was broken, and that he was terribly mutilated. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. He had stopped work on the terrace on Friday, and was

merely there to collect his wages.

The boy Allen did not as was his usual custom go to his parents' residence on Saturday night and his father fearing that some harm had befallen him, yesterday morning started out in search of his son. Hearing of the accident at the terrace he, assisted by a few friends, commenced digging among the runs. What must have been the feelings of that father on finding the hope and pride of his life a bleeding mutilated mass. From the nature of the wounds, it is evident that the boy died almost instantly.

New York Stock Quotations, I P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.—
N. Y. Cent. R. 1234 Pacific Mail St Co. 1024
N. Y. and E. R. 1234 Pacific Mail St Co. 1024
Phil. and R. a. 8. 1155 Clev. and Tol. R.R. 1024
Mich, S. and N. I. R. 857
Chi. and Pitt. R. 87
Chi. and N. W. com. 8434
Chic. and N. W. prf. 8434
Chic. and R. I. R. 1024
Chic. and R. I. R. 1024
Pitts, F. W. and Chi.
R. R. 109
Market dull but steady.

-The Egyptian lotus, with blossoms a foot in diameter, blooms on Lake Erie. -A cheer-less affair-that of Farragut's sailors at Constantinople.

-The leader of Colt's Band was sunstruck in Hartford on Saturday.

FROMEUROPEBYSTEAMER | SECOND EDITION | FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 4, 1868.

The Money market continues very quiet. Call loans are offered at 4a5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans

were unchanged.

Raiiroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 464, a decline of 4; Pennsylvania Raiiroad at 534, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55, no change. 1284 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 444 for Little Schuylkill; 564 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 324 for preferred to. North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 8 for Catawissa common; 32 for preferred do.; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Hailroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 9 for Hestonville.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth: 64 for West Philadelphia; and 92 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 1622 for Philadelphia; 1284 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 312 for Mechanics'; 53 for Penn Township; 603 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers; 734 for City; and 60 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 214, a slight decline; 10 was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common, 194 for preferred do., and 144 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Stocks a endy; Chicago and Rock Island, 162%; Reading, 92; Canton, 46%; Erie, 46%; Cleveland and Toledo, 101%; Cleveland and Prittsburg, 57; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108%; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 85%; New York Central, 126%; Illinois Central, 148%; Cumoerland pref, 130; Virginia 68, 52%; Missouri 68, 92%; Hudson River, 139; 5-208, 1862, 113%; do. 1864, 109%; do. 1865, 111%; do. new, 108%; 10-408, 105 Gold, 143%. Money unchanged, Exchange, 109%.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.-The Flour Market is unmistakably duil, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. Only a few hundred barrels changed hands, for the supply of the wants of the home consumers, at \$7@7.75 for superfine \$8@9 for extras; \$9.50 for common up to \$11.25 for good Northwestern extra family; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Corn Meal.
The Wheat Market remains in the same in-1000 bushels of amber at \$2.30. Rye sells at 1.68 for old Pennsylvania; \$1.60 for new Western; and \$1.35 for Southern. Corn is firm at the advance noted yesterday. Sales o. 1000 bushels high Western mixed at \$1.30, and 9000 bushels do., out of condition, at \$1.22; also 3500 bushels inferior at \$1.15. Oats are quiet at former rates. Sales of 4000 bushels Illinois at 67.672c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark is lower, with sales of 40 hhds. No. 1
Quereltron at \$50 % ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$8.50@9 % 64
pounds, Timothy is in moderate request. Sales of 1000 bushels common and fair at \$2.50@2.80.

Flaxseed is wanted at \$2.70@2 80. Whisky is firmly held.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 4.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Pomona, Brown, Boston, Merchant & Co.
Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Jas. Veldren, Cavaller, Boston, do, Schr Jas. Veldren, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson Newport, do, Schr Gettysburg, Corson Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. W. Godirey, Garwood, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro, & Co. Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Boston, U. S. Quarter-Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, Boston, Bords, Keller & Schr T. T. Tasker, Alleu, Boston, Philadelphia Coal Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, Beston, Hammett & Nelli. Schr M. R. Semers, Somers Boston, Geo S. Repplier. Schr H. S. Brooks, Lore, East Cambridge, do. Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Providence, Sinnickson &

Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 98, Nathans, Williamsburg, do.
Schr F. G. Lussell, Clark, Bristol.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mutien, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, Greenport,
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Chelsea, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. don & Co. Schr W. F. Phelps, Rutter, Salem, Audenried, Norton

& Co.
Schr J. S. Wattson, Houck, Lynn, Tyler & Co.
Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, Boston, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffy, Middletown, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, Middletown, do.
Schr Lucy, Copp, Eastport, Me., E. A. Souder & Co. Brig M L B. for Glace Bay, cleared yesterday, was not despatched by Mesars. L. Westergaard & Co., as re-

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, 10 days from Hillsborough, N. S., with plaster, etc., to E. A. Souder&Co. Echr A. M. Haines, Haines, from Washington, N.C., with lumber to captain.

Schr Wm. Allen, Matthews, from Georgetown, S.C., with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr J. P. McDevitt Mullen, from Providence, Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Salem.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Balem.

Schr James Veidren. Cavaller, from Braintree.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Bostou.

Schr E. D Endicott, Endicott, from Boston.

Schr B. H. Brooks, Lore, from East Cambridge, Schr Asa Eldridge, Hickman, from Suffolk,

BELOW.
Brig Anna Margaretha, from Gothenburg. Brig Anna Margaretha, from Gothenburg.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 3-6 A. M.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater, detained by head winds:—Barques Mira, for Aspinwali; Deborah Penne I (just arrived in tow of tug America), for Pichilingoe, brig. Emelia Celestina, for Gibrattar, all from Philadelphia; schra Two Marys, from Dorchester for Cape Henry; H. F. Woods, for Richmond; Paul & Thompson, for Boston; J. C. Runyan, for do.; A. A. Andrews, for do.; Jacob Kienzle, for Roxbury; J. B. Allen, for Nantucket; Ridle, for Chincoteague; Evergreen, for Newport, all from Philadelphia; R. E. Steelman, from New York for Virginia; Lydia Budd, from Great Egg Harbor for Virginia, Also in the harbor, brig Rio Grande, and Lucy Jones, from Lanesville, with stone for Delaware Breakwater.

(By Atlantic Cuble.)

Ware Breakwater. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

(By Atlantic Cubic.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The steamship China, from New York August 26, arrived to-day.

Graseow, Sept. 4.—The steamship Hibernia, from New York August 22, arrived yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Arrived, steamship Tripoli,
Le Messurier, from Liverpool via Boston,
Barque Thos. Fletcher, Pendleton, from Cardiff,
Barque Ibis, Crabtree, from Leghorn.